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All news sent up for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1912.

McMillin The Man.

The lines in the various parties in Tennessee are distinctly drawn now, and from this time until the 5th day of November the battle will be waged from every house-top. The issues of discussion are well known to the voters of Tennessee. There is nothing new to be presented in this year's campaign. It is the straight democracy against a combination of dissatisfied democrats and lilywhite republicans.

When the thing is sifted down to its final analysis it is clear that the strongest men in Tennessee are identified with the old democratic party. In fact, the identification of most all the parties is lost sight of. The people of Tennessee are longing for a return of the prosperous days that were once theirs.

A few years ago the old Volunteer State blossomed as a rose. Her effulgence was spontaneous, and the country was made to look with awe upon the rapid progress being made in Tennessee. It can be truthfully said that our modern progressivism was born in this state. This commonwealth, with her unlimited resources, had for years been dormant. Her sister states had outstripped her in the march of progress. More industries were being established in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and other southern states, and Tennessee, lying as she does, in the gateway of the south, was standing idly by and the people were wondering why this great field of opportunity was being overlooked.

In 1906 there came upon the scene one of her sons from the west, who promised the people that if he were given the reins of government he would put this grand old state in her proper place in the ranks of progress, and it was given into his hands to do. Four years under Patterson Tennessee made greater progress than it had in forty years. Patterson, in reality, is the father of progressivism in this country. Under the last administration, what we term the fusion administration, this progress has been allowed to lapse. Not because the present Governor is not honest and conscientious, nor because he is not able to administer affairs of the state, but because of his surroundings. Unfortunately, Governor Hooper is the product of the fusionists and not of any special party, and as the product of fusionism he has been hampered in doing many things that he has desired to do, and more unfortunately, he is still the candidate of those same factions, and if he should be elected his next administration would be a greater failure than the one that will close January 1st.

So, from the standpoint of common sense, it behooves the voters of Tennessee to throw off this yoke of fusionism and put the reins of government in the hands of the man who is put forward by a straight out party. It makes no difference what the name of the party is, but it does make a great difference about the kind of men who make up that party and the principles upon which they stand.

The day has passed when Negroes should feel that they are an inseparable part of the republican party. The plea that Negroes owe a debt of gratitude to the party of Lincoln has been made for forty odd years, and it seems by this time that that little debt which Lincoln accidentally created should be settled. In this twentieth century the Negro, as well as other citizens in this country, should be accorded the right to feel that he is a free agent with the privilege to vote his convictions regardless of the past.

Hon. McMillin has twice been Governor of Tennessee. He is known to all of her citizens. He has represented this state in the National Con-

gress, and in every instance has put forth his best efforts for the welfare of the people. He is not an experiment as Governor, nor a stranger to the people, and when he is elected this grand old state will resume her march of progress which has been woefully hampered the last two years.

Fusionism.

In the campaign that is being waged in Tennessee the question that is to be decided by the people is whether or not they prefer to continue under a fusion administration or under an administration of some regular party.

The history of fusionism proves that it has always been a failure. In every instance it has been the result of dissatisfaction. A disgruntled crowd of one party has agreed with a disgruntled crowd of another party to throw their strength together and defeat some well-established party. It has often been the case that these factions have been able to appeal to the sentiments of the people and gain enough support to win a victory. But in all cases such efforts have proven to be short-lived. They do not last; first of all, because they are not born of pure motives. It is either a selfish desire on the part of some one individual or a greed for office on the part of a certain clique. Neither motive has ever proven to be conducive to the welfare of the people.

Tennessee has had two years of fusionism, the beginning of which dates back several years. It will be remembered that a few years ago the republican party in Tennessee set out to have a white man's party. They tore loose from the old moorings and drifted out into mid-stream with their craft loaded with white men only, and the Negroes, who had for forty years or more fought with the republican party in every political battle were left on the shores looking in amazement at the new's constructed craft launched upon the political sea with 'his inscription on their banners, "We want no Negroes in our fold." This new movement gained the popular distinction of the "lilywhite" movement. Lilywhitism was all right locally, but when the doctrine of the white man's party was presented to the National republican organization, the Yankee was farsighted enough to see the undoing of the republican party in the South if it attempted to cast aside the Negro support. So, the "lilywhite" apostles set about to revise their new principles and to convince the Negro that what they were doing was for his benefit as well as theirs. But the hypocrisy of the scheme was made manifest two years ago when "lilywhitism" was grafted into fusionism and confusionism as are the Negro voters.

Their distaste is being made manifest in more ways than one. It is only necessary to recall the actions of republican members of the last General Assembly, when some of the leading men of the state in the republican fold joined hands with the regular democrats in enacting certain laws, and in opposing certain other bills that were introduced. It is clear that the sentiment in Tennessee is in favor of a straight party of some kind. Fusionism is a failure and will always be so for the simple reason that the man who leaves his party and conspires with a faction of some other party stamps himself as a hypocrite and loses the respect of his fellowmen.

Prof. Smith's Explanation.

In last week's issue of the Globe Prof. F. G. Smith stated his position on the High School controversy. The supposition is entertained that the statement is complete, for indeed it is lengthy. But no fault is found with its voluminousness nor the position taken. The Globe accords to all their beliefs and invites a free and unbiased discussion of all public questions.

There is nothing new in Prof. Smith's explanation. He admits that he did say the present site, in his opinion, is the best one for the High School. Now, his reasons for thinking so do not alter his opinion in the least, and it is his opinion that is objectionable to the people.

As to what the Globe is or is not does not enter into this discussion, but permit it to be said that the Globe has been published in this city for nearly seven years without missing a single issue, and if Prof. Smith or any other leading citizen should perform an act that would warrant it the Globe would in less than six hours be on the streets of Nashville with the news, and telling the people what had happened. It might not be done in the most accurate manner, but it would be done. The people give us credit for our constancy.

Prof. Smith says the Globe should have its ammunition five or ten years, but he should bring up

the High School question now, and create sentiment in favor of the present location—give the Principal ten years lead on the people and then let them know how well he has succeeded. This we consider unfair. For the people are as much concerned about the High School as the Principal, and have as much right to discuss the subject now as he. Again, how does Prof. Smith know it will be five or ten years before this matter will be taken up by the city officials? Is he a mind-reader?

Prof. Smith admits that he knows very little about Black Bottom and yet he has taught school in that vicinity for many years, but has been so absorbed in his work that the surrounding conditions have never attracted his attention, but he knows it is the best place for a high school.

The people of Nashville have abiding faith in Prof. Smith. A high school cannot be mentioned without his name being linked therewith. He has labored arduously to make Pearl High what it is today. The people love him, and many are the hearthstones in this city and in other parts of the country around which children and grandchildren of those who received certificates from his hands entitle them to a diploma from the Board of Education of this city, are being told of the goodness of this man. These, with all the people of Nashville, are expecting Prof. F. G. Smith to be a great factor in shaping the future of their children's educational facilities in this city, and they pray him to exercise discretion in every act and every expression in regard to so important matters, for they realize that his judgment will be given much consideration.

Ancient republican doctrine will be heard on every side from now until the fifth day of November. It is the same old story, "You owe everything to the Republican party, Mr. Negro." But it will be as seed sown among thorns.

The secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, Dr. R. H. Boyd, fully sustained his reputation this week for courteousness to visitors. A blind gentleman was brought in and he was "shown" through the house.

Some of Nashville's progressive citizens are doubtless planning to move to the country, judging from the stench arising from their hog pens.

A minister down in "Good Old Georgia," was hugged to death by the female members of a church. He must have died a shouting.

Everybody can have Turkey for Thanksgiving this year. They are making war on them in the home country.

Consumption and Asthma can be cured in their first stages by Lung Vita, the remarkable remedy of Mr. J. C. Johnson, Room 4, Steger Building.



A. W. STARNES.

Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons (compulsory) has just returned from Orangeburg, S. C., where he attended the Twenty-first Triennial Session of the National Grand Lodge. He reports a most successful session. He had a most enjoyable trip. Bishop J. W. Alstork, National Grand Master, presided. The National Grand Lodge

was in session three days. The following officers were elected: R. W. J. Alstork, N. G. M., Alabama; Rev. J. B. Robinson, N. D. G. M., Pennsylvania; I. G. Walker, N. S. G. W., Oklahoma; Prof. S. S. Simmons, N. G. J. W., Georgia; Prof. Kenney, N. G. T., South Carolina; Prof. R. A. Simmons, N. G. Secretary, Georgia; O. B. Jones, N. G. T., Ohio.

The writer has seen countless testimonials attesting this fact and in company with Mr. Johnson has interviewed many former sufferers who are now well or on the road to a speedy recovery. One would be surprised to know the vast extent of good that has been accomplished by this remedy in all walks of life—the rich, the poor, the white, the black, attest to the remarkable cures effected by Lung Vita. One wholesale drug firm of this city has just given a big order for the medicine to be sent to customers in other towns.

The discoverer of Lung Vita invites all afflicted with lung troubles to write or call at No. 4, Steger Building. Verily the days of the white plague are numbered.

COMPLIMENTS THE GLOBE.

Miss Emma Fox, a teacher in the city schools of New York City, N. Y., writes complimenting the Nashville Globe on its wide-awake publication, declaring that it is the newest and best printed, and by far one of the most interesting publications in the race that she has ever read.

Mr. Harry T. Thornton, a member of Company D, 24th Infantry U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands, writes an interesting letter to the Nashville Globe, in which he declares that it is better than a letter from home. He insists that the Globe be sent to his address from now on, and that in the future he will continue to be a regular subscriber. Being a Tennessean, he states that he is interested in all of the news contained from week to week in the publication.

In this issue will be found the announcement of Mr. James A. Althaus, as the Republican candidate for representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, composed of Davidson, Chestnut, Stewart, Robertson and Montgomery Counties. He was nominated by the Republican Congressional Committee at a

recent meeting, this section being taken by the committee in accordance with authority vested in it by the Republican Congressional Convention which met some months ago.

Mr. Althaus is secretary of the Bransford Realty Company and is well known to a great number of the colored voters of this city. He is a member of Governor Hooper's Campaign Committee, and was a delegate from this Congressional District to the Republican National Convention which met in Chicago last June.

NEGRO BAPTISTS INDIGNANT.
(Continued from Page 1.)

at Houston did not go on record as favoring any political organization.

Dr. E. W. D. Isaac, Secretary of the National B. Y. P. U. Board, made the following statement to a Globe reporter: "The resolution in question was not voted on by the National Baptist Convention. Dr. E. J. Fisher, of Chicago, presented it, but President Morris ruled it out of order, and thus passed it from the notice of the Convention. That having been done, the author of the resolution and any or all persons connected with getting it into public print are false to the denomination, and guilty of misdemeanor, for which they should be severely censured and punished."

"E. W. D. ISAAC." With this the matter has been left up to the Baptists and their organs for further denial.

DR. E. L. FAULKNER.

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Hemlock 993.
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2 to 5, 7, 8:30 p. m.
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Miss Annie Ballard, of Gallatin, is in the city visiting Miss Ella B. Driver, 934 Main street.

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